

Teeth are absent in the upper alveolar process. Lower teeth very irregular. The tumor is a hard firmly fixed mass whose surface bleeds continuously. The tongue is quite red and there is a constant drooling.

The ears show no organic, nor functional disturbance.

There is a general enlargement of the cervical glands. The thyroid gland is not at all prominent.

Thorax.—The thorax shows the emaciation of the other parts of the body. Infantile mammary glands. Marked depression of supra- and infra-clavicular fossae. Respiratory expansion symmetrically deficient. Lack of pulmonary resonance general; dullness in right and left apices. Breath sounds faint, apparently a part of the universal asthenic condition. No râles.

Heart normal in outline—no bulging; apex beat visible, but hardly diffuse; no thrill. Aortic second sound slightly greater than pulmonic second. Myocardium almost toneless.

Abdomen.—Scaphoid. Skin very dry and scaly—

covered with very small pimples; no nodules nor masses.

Extremities.—Finger tips clubbed. Nails show lines of chronic illness. The skin of both forearms shows pellagrous lesions, both on the flexor and extensor surfaces. In most places the skin is horny and deeply pigmented. At every phalangeal articulation, the hardened skin is cracked, leaving the subcutaneous tissue exposed. From this deep tissue there is always a sero-sanguineous discharge, very foul indeed. The elbows and knees are especially striking—the lines of demarcation between the more affected and the less affected skin resembling the cranial suture lines.

The dorsal and plantar surfaces of both feet show the pellagrous sores. The plantar surfaces are especially painful and the discharge from them is very profuse. The toes are cemented together.

The lesions in the line of the coccyx and in the gluteal regions make an inverted Y.

When the patient left the hospital on September 26, her condition was apparently unchanged.

Anthropological Psychiatry

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The term anthropological psychiatry is a new one in other languages as well as in English. In using this new term my purpose is to apply those facts and methods of anthropology to psychiatry which may be of most scientific value. One of the latest methods of anthropological research is to estimate the weight of the brain on living persons by means of equations. We cannot predict the weight of brain as exactly as astronomers foresee an eclipse, but I have combined an equation which I call the Lee-Walker-MacDonald formula, which so far as tested gives a fairly approximate estimate of brain weight on the living. The formula is as follows: (head length—11) x (head breadth—11) x (head height—11) x (.000337) plus 406.01 equals cranial capacity in cubic centimeters, which multiplied by .93 gives the weight of the brain in grams on living persons.

Before, however, applying this combined equation to the living, I am now for the first time, as far as I know, testing it upon the dead, where I make three measurements of the head, and then the brain is taken out and weighed; and the difference between the predicted and actual weight of brain is found. After I have tested this equation upon a sufficient number of the dead and found the percentage of error, it can be applied to the living both normal and abnormal persons.

I purpose to apply this equation to 4,000 patients in the Government Hospital for the Insane. As the error will be either larger or smaller than the actual weight of the brain, such errors in the case of large numbers of persons will balance one another, and give the approximate truth.

But it will be necessary to apply the equation to a sufficient number of normal persons for purposes of comparison. It is proposed to apply the equation to the 600 Members of Congress as a control experiment for the normal.

As the largest number of insane is at about the age of 40, and as the average of the Members of both Houses of Congress is between 40 and 50, such a control experiment will be of special value. Moreover, the insane in the hospital here at Washington come from all parts of the country.

The eleven (11) millimeters subtracted from each measurement of the head in the equation represent the average thickness of tissue on different parts of the head.

Other organs of our body can be estimated; thus if you wish to know the weight of your heart, multiply your age by .0323 and add to the product 9.8322 and the result will probably be the approximate weight of your heart in ounces. This method of investigation illustrates a new phase in the scientific study of modern civilized man, which may be called anthropological psychiatry.

* "Man and Abnormal Man," U. S. Senate Document No. 187, 58th Congress, 3rd Session, 780 pages, Washington, D.C.